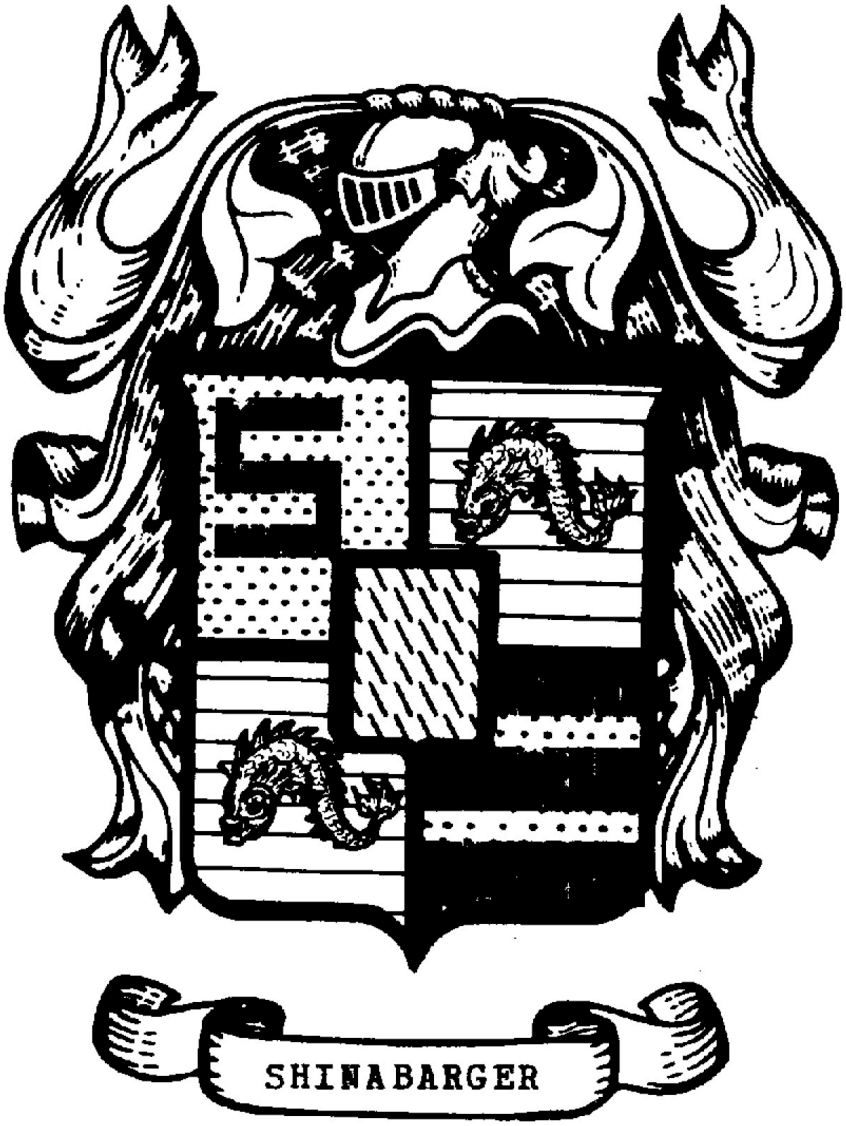
Shinabarger Family History



Second Generation
John Shinabarger – "Ashland John"
1764-1837

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HISTORY OF JOHN SHINABARGER IN WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO

To the present time, the earliest record of my ancestor,[1] John Shinabarger, is found in histories of Wayne County, Ohio:[2] "*John Shinabarger emigrated from Virginia, in 1802, to Pennsylvania, from thence to Mount Vernon, Ohio* in 1805, *and in 1810 from the last-named place to Mohican Township, and entered the southwest quarter of section 23, in said township. This quarter he partly cleared, and erected thereon a sawmill and resided upon the place until the time of his death, which occurred January 29th, 1838. Aged seventy-four years. When he removed to Mohican Township, his wife and seven children constituted his family, the only survivor of whom, residing in Ashland County, is James S. Shinabarger, of Perry Township*" of whom Horace S. Knapp was "endepted for the following" entry in his History of Ashland Co. OH:[3]

"Cedar Trees and remains of Buffalo and Elk, six feet underground. Upon a part of the above land, in Mohican Township, was a prairie, which appeared originally to have been a crust of vegetable matter overlying a sheet of water. As it was evidently land of great fertility, if the water under it could be withdrawn, efforts were made thoroughly to drain it. Ditches were made, in some places, to the depth of six feet, and considerable quantities of cedar trees, some of them twelve and eighteen inches in diameter, were found imbedded in the earth. What length of time they had occupied the position in which they were found is, of course, unknown, but they appeared as free from any evidence of decay as they would have shown on the day they perished. That is remarkable is that no cedars were ever found, by the early settlers, growing in that vicinity. The inference is that a cedar swamp once covered the ground, and a tornado may have violently uprooted them, thus breaking the crust and burying them beneath the surface. Swamp flag and wild grass, very little decayed were also found at a depth of from five to six feet. Skeletons of buffalo and elk were also discovered, some of them of immense size. The head and horns of one elk found partly imbedded were of such dimensions that, placing the points of the horns upon the ground, two man on each side supporting them in an upright position, William Eagle, a man whose height was nearly six feet, would pass under the erect."[4]

"John Shinnebarger moved to Mohican Township a few weeks after Alex Finley who moved there April 17, 1809. The Indians that still roamed the country were friendly and were Mohicans, Delaware, Wyandottes, Shawnee, Chickasaws and one or two who claimed to be Cherokee."

A land Patent filed with the Wooster Land Office supports the 1809 date of arrival for John Shinabarger and family. On August 24, 1809 US to John Shineberry of Wayne Co. OH SW1/4, 160a. This is the homestead that he settles next to Alex Finley who arrived on 17 April with John arrivng "a few weeks after."

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[1] A History of Pioneer and Modern Times of Ashland Co. Chapter XIV; "The Dozen S's Newsletter" Vol. 1, No. 3, August 1968, published by Mrs. Wilson Carb, Jr. and Mrs. Wm. Bunyard give a date of 29 Jan 1837, however, John Shinabarger's Will reflects death date in March 1837; "The Pa. German Society Magazine", Vol. 3, 1892, 229. Ohio Obituary Index, 1830s-2009, Rutherford B. Hayes Presidential Center; Will Abstracts, Estates and Guardianship: Wayne County, Ohio 1812-1851 By Richard Smith, Wayne County Public Library.

[2] John Shinabarger lived in Wayne County; it was not until 1846, after his death, that his township and farm became part of Ashland County.

[3] History of Ashland Co. OH by Horace S. Knapp, published 1863, page 425.

[4] Ibid, p. 426

WHENCE DID JOHN SHINABARGER REMOVE?

It is fairly certain that John Shinabarger was born about 1764 in the state of Virginia. His parents are unknown, nor is it known if John emigrated from Germany with his parents. Considering results of DNA testing, it is more than possible that John was born in the VA area of Pocahontas County or Fairfax Co. and is related to the Shinaberry family who continued to live on those ancestral lands. Conjecture would indicate he married about 1793; his son Jacob was born 1794 and is thought to be his first child. Traversing PA he may have met Allied families into which his children later married. His first four children consistently name their place of birth as Virginia. Did his in-laws travel with him?

Many early Virginia records are lost. Few birth records were recorded before the mid-1800s, but finding John's church of baptism for himself or his children would assist. Finding his marriage and wife's surname is a goal. Could she be related to one of the other families who arrived into Mohican Twp. Wayne Co. in 1809-1810? Other families arriving about the same time were Finley, Oram, Newton, Eagle, Blachly, Murdock, and Metcalf. New bits of family history are constantly being discovered. DNA will assist to make these family links.

No documentation has been found showing the location of John before his appearance in Knox County Ohio. Knox County had just been established on 1 March 1808 and was named for Revolutionary War hero, General Henry Knox, the Secretary of War and personal friend to President George Washington. The first towns were established at Clinton and Mount Vernon. Mount Vernon became the county seat and a stream of new settlers steadily entered the new county. In September 1809, Knox County history records "on return of the road laid out from Mount Vernon to appoint on Mohicking, the viewers return the same unprofitable, and the same is rejected." [5] It appears John and his family followed this path 35-miles north from Mount Vernon into Mohican Twp.

NOTE: An interesting possibility has been proposed.[6]

"I was wondering if any thought had been given to the possibility of a missing child? What if there is a missing male child? If there is a child in the gap between Susanna and John, would it then make the (German) naming pattern fit? It would also fit the statement "His wife and his seven children" on the coming to Mohican. This would be dependent on the accuracy of Nancy's birth, truly being in Mohican. This child would pass away before John's will...."

Certainly, this is a possibility. Usually women had children about every two years. Documents consistently cite John's arrival from Mt. Vernon, Knox Co. with 7 children. There are 4-year gaps between births of Susana 1795 and John Jr. 1799, James 1801 and Mary 1805. There could have been other children born about in VA, dying after the family's arrival into Mohican Twp.

The theory could also make sense because Nancy is thought to have been born in May 1810 and this date is after John's arrival in Mohican Twp. in the summer of 1809. If John arrived with seven children, then one or two may have died after his arrival. It is a bit problematic that Nancy's birth was followed just 8 months later by that of her sister Rebecca on 2 Jan 1811. However, this could explain Rebecca being a difficult birth resulting in the death of her mother.

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[5] A History of Knox County, Ohio, from 1779 to 1862, Norton, Anthony Banning, 1862, page 83.

[6] From Kipp Shinabarger, the 5X Great-Grandson of Ashland John.

As for the German naming pattern, the family continues to fall within the range of John or Jacob as traditional family names for males. The first son after paternal grandfather = Jacob; second son after maternal grandfather = unknown; third son after father = John; fourth son after paternal great-grandfather = James. For females: first daughter after maternal grandmother = Susannah; second daughter after paternal grandmother = Mary/Catherine; third daughter after mother = Nancy; fourth daughter after paternal great-grandmother = Rebecca. The first-generation sons of John tend to follow the same general naming pattern for their children.

Unfortunately, the 1810 census for Ohio has been lost. However, further supporting the "extra child" theory would be the 1820 census. There is an extra female 16-25 in the home with John and Mehetable. If born in 1797, the extra child would be 22-23. (More detail is given later.)

So, if there was another child, was it male or female? Does this child marry or die after 1820? If a son, the son would have died as John's land deeds and Will reflect he cared for all his sons. A Shinabarger does not appear on the 1819 property tax list other than John and Jacob. There are no unaccounted-for deeds or names.

It is another mystery that may never be solved.

THENCE TO MOHICAN TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY OHIO

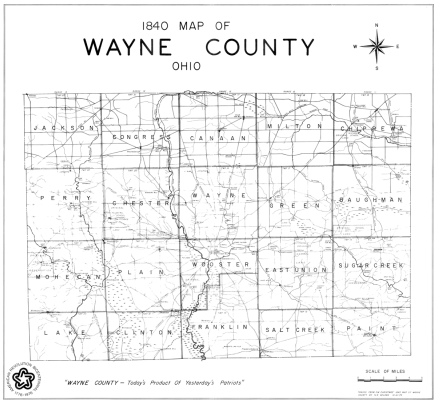
John Shinabarger's family, at the time of their arrival into Mohican Township in mid-1809, included 4 sons and 3 daughters (the youngest daughter born in Wayne Co.). All children would marry in Wayne Co. and most spouses were neighbors, some of whom moved along with the Shinabarger sons as they continued their migration west. (More detailed information about the children will be presented in a later chapter.) The children of John and his wife were:

- Jacob Shinabarger - born ca 1794 VA.
- Susanna Shinabarger - born 1795 VA.
- John H. Shinabarger Jr. - born 1 April 1799 VA.
- James Sherman Shinabarger - born 24 August 1801 VA.
- Mary Shinabarger - born ca 1805 OH.
- Joseph C. Shinabarger - born 2 April 1808 OH.
- Nancy Shinabarger - born May 1810 OH probably in Wayne Co.
- Rebecca Shinabarger - born 2 Jan. 1811 Wayne Co. OH.

"The Pennsylvania German Society Magazine" states *"John Shinabarger, Pioneer of Ashland. Co., Ohio. Came from Va. in 1810 and settled in Mohican Twp."*

NOTE: To avoid confusion, early researchers always referred to John Shinabarger 1764 as "Ashland John." This reference will be used in the future to denote John as opposed to the other John Shinabarger/Shinaberry men in the same area. However, John never lived in Ashland Co. in his lifetime. Ashland. Co. was not created until 1846.

Until 1808, the region in discussion was non-county land. On 30 Jan 1808, the original Knox County was created and in Feb 1808 Stark County was carved out to its east. On 1 March 1808, the counties of Knox, Richland and Wayne (named for "Mad Anthony" Wayne) were formed from counties Knox and Stark. Range fifteen (where the Shinabargers settled) was included within the jurisdiction of Wayne County. The township of Mohican (all of Wayne Co. was originally called Killbuck Township) was formed 11 April 1812 and encompassed a large area. To its south, Lake Township was formed 5 Sept 1814. On 14 Sept 1814, four days after Perry's victory against the British and their Indian supporters on Lake Erie, the northern half of Mohican Township was renamed Perry Township. Jackson Township, bordering Perry's northern side, was carved off in Feb 1819.



It wasn't until 1846 that Ashland County was carved from Wayne County; townships of Jackson, Perry and Mohican and its southern neighbor Lake were included in this new county. The exception was an eastern line called the "one-mile strip" which was not given to Ashland Co. (one section north to south) but stayed with Wayne Co.

It is important to remember that John Shinabarger Sr.'s family, from the time they entered the new state of Ohio around 1805, lived in the same general area even though the names of the counties and townships changed. Much of the confusion over the location of John's land can be attributed to these changes in boundaries. (Other Dozen S families of Shinaberry and Shinabarger remain connected to Stark, Knox and Richmond county histories.) John bought several sections of land in Wayne Co. and these eventually become the individual farms of his sons in Perry, Jackson and Mohican townships.

WHY THE MOVE TO OHIO?

Reasons for leaving West Virginia/Virginia were discussed in the previous chapter about the *Elusive Patriarch*. If John was born in the area of Pocahontas/Fairfax counties, possibly a brother or cousin of the Shinaberrys, then it is reasonable to assume he cut his losses from squatter lands and confused rights on Granville lands and heeded promises and greener pastures for him and his sons in Ohio.

The Shinabargers would have heard of Pennsylvania native, army officer soon-to-be Brigadier General Anthony Wayne's fiery reputation and military battles during the American Revolution. Battles at Fort Ticonderoga and facing the British at Brandywine, Germantown and Yorktown earned Wayne the nickname "Mad Anthony."

The United States government, in debt after the Revolutionary War and lacking authority to tax under the Articles of Confederation, hoped to raise revenue from the sale of land in the Northwest Territory, a vast region comprising 265,878 square miles of prairie plains and central lowlands that would eventually yield five states: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and part of a sixth - eastern

Minnesota. But the government had to deal first with both the early white squatters from the East and the local Native American tribes.

The American Indians in this area had sided with the British in the Revolutionary War. Though the Treaty of Paris ended the war and the British had ceded this land to the United States, no one seemed to have consulted the Indians who were being encouraged and supplied by the British.

A *stable* government was begun under the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which created the Northwest Territory, and General St. Clair was appointed governor. Early efforts at treaties to "legally" inhabit the land met with hostilities and led to the Northwest Indian War. The original plan called for the organization of five counties: Washington (Ohio east of the Scioto River), Hamilton (Ohio between the Scioto and the Miami Rivers), Knox (Indiana and eastern Illinois), St. Clair (Illinois and Wisconsin), and Wayne (Michigan).

To manage settlement, President Washington asked General Wayne to command the Northwest Indian War, which up to that point had been a disaster for the U.S. In Nov of 1791, over 600 soldiers and scores of women and children were killed in a battle known as the "Columbia Massacre," or the "Battle of a Thousand Slain." It remains the worst defeat of a US Army by Native Americans in history.

In late 1793, Wayne sent a force to establish Fort Recovery (central Ohio on the Wabash River within two miles of the boundary with Indiana). He continued his provocative fort-building northward. This led to a final confrontation in August 1794 called the Battle of Fallen Timbers (just south of Toledo). "Mad Anthony" Wayne forced a settlement that led to peace. He then negotiated the Treaty of Greenville with the tribal confederacy. This August 3, 1795 treaty gave most of what is now Ohio to the United States. The gates were opened to a flood of immigrants into the territory.

Some researchers feel a John Shinaberry came to Knox. Co. OH with his family around 1806 and he may have served under General "Mad Anthony" Wayne, either in the Revolutionary War or with a PA company at Fallen Timbers (1794).[7] (Unknown if this is a Shinaberry of John Shinabarger.)

On July 4, 1800, the Indiana Territory was created. Congressional legislation encompassed all land west of the present Indiana–Ohio border and its northward extension to Lake Superior, reducing the Northwest Territory to present-day Ohio and the eastern half of Michigan's Lower Peninsula. Later, after Ohio was made a state, the remaining land was annexed to Indiana Territory, and the Northwest Territory went out of existence.

Throughout this time, Ohio became the primary destination of westward bound pioneers because of the fertile farmland in the Ohio River Valley.

Ohio was settled primarily by those claiming military land bounties or by purchasing small acreages from land speculators. Rufus Putnam's "New Ohio Land Company" alone used 142,900 military bounty warrants in exchange for land. The bounty land certificates issued to Revolutionary soldiers were originally valued at $1.25 an acre, but Putnam purchased these certificates for a fraction of their cost from veterans who chose not to uproot their families. Initially the government would sell land only in 640-acre sections, which at $2.00 per acre, were too large and costly for most families. By 1820, prices and farm sizes were reduced until eighty acres could be purchased at $1.25 per acre.

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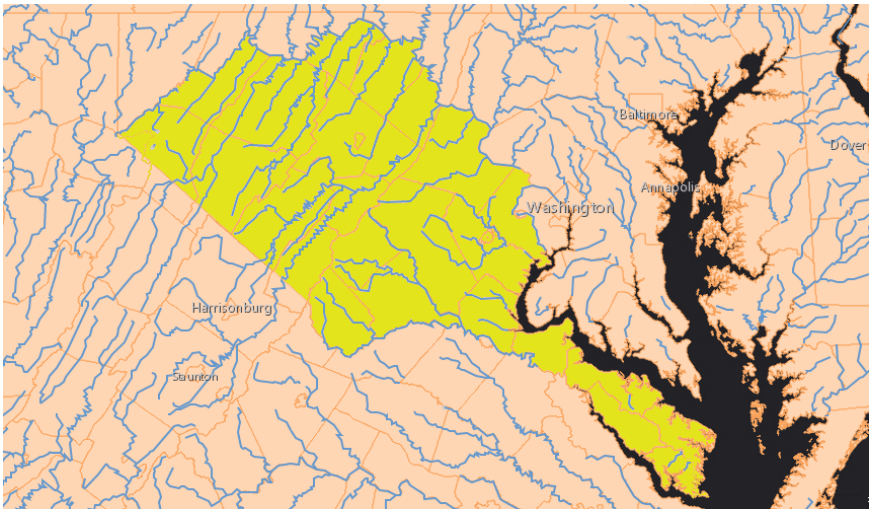
[7] Flo Dyke, Dorothy Shinaberry, Wilfarene Henderson – John and Michael Shinneberry researchers, Dozen Ss.

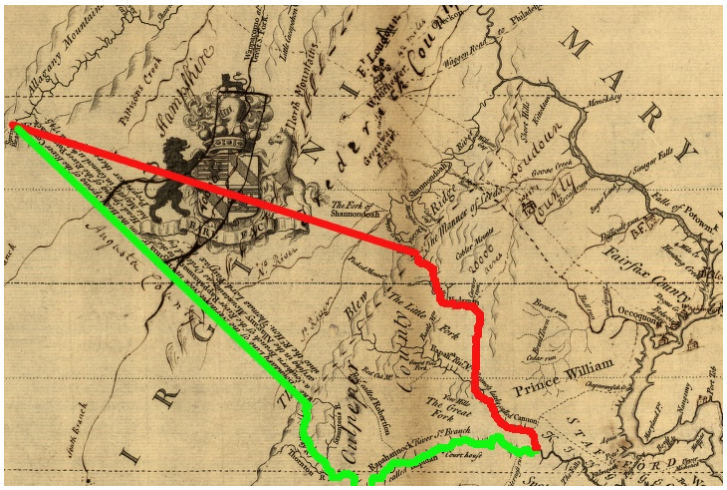
By 1800 nearly forty-five thousand persons had either negotiated the dirt road to Pittsburgh, where they purchased a flatboat to navigate the Ohio River, or took the cutoff to Wheeling PA from which they moved westward by land along the crude trail opened in 1796 by Ebenezer Zane. Early settlers tended to stay close to the Ohio River. On March 1, 1803, with more than the required sixty thousand population, Ohio became a state. Disputes with the British over the region continued and was a contributing factor to the War of 1812, but the Britain finally admitted the land was a lost cause and released all claim to the Northwest Territory at the Treaty of Ghent in 1814.

North of the Ohio River (where Shinabarger settled), development came slowly until after Wayne's campaign ended the Indian threat. Before the opening of canals, settlement in the Old Northwest was north of the Ohio but rarely went beyond the portage sites, leaving sections along Lake Erie vacant while settlers moved west into southern Indiana and Illinois. The opening of the Erie Canal changed this settlement pattern, with persons using this means of transportation to reach Lake Erie and begin a land search. Towns were built to accommodate the travelers and for providing supplies. Land that had remained vacant and inaccessible then began to sell for premium prices.

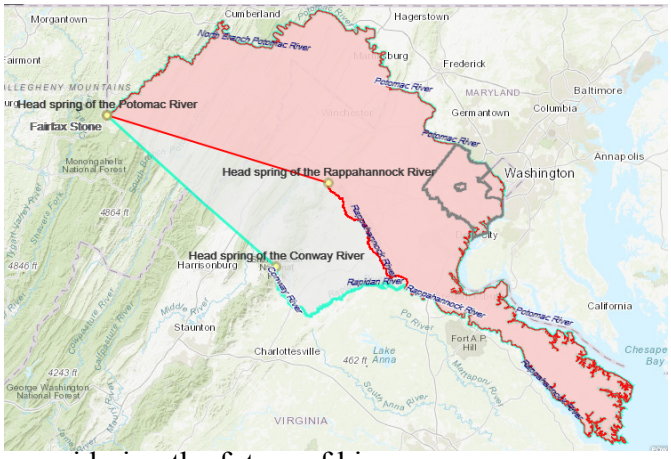
At the same time that the Northwest Territory was being opened to settlers, opportunities offered thousands of German Protestant immigrants in the Fairfax Land Grant were ending. Lord Fairfax had been royally rewarded vast tracts of land encompassing territories of Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland. Land sales irregularities occurred over decades and many settlers could not gain a clear title to their land! Many farmers were deemed "squatters" because they could not clear titles to farms. They were being forced from their lands.



The Fairfax Land Grant, initially granted in 1649 by King Charles II, included over 5.2 million acres. "A survey of the northern neck of Virginia, being the lands belonging to the Rt. Honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax Baron Cameron, bounded by & within the Bay of Chesapoyocke and between the rivers Rappahannock and Potowmack: With the courses of the rivers Rappahannock and Potowmack, in Virginia, as surveyed according to order in the years 1736 & 1737."



No wonder settlers could not prove ownership, or even if they were squatting on Fairfax Lands. Boundaries were draw, redrawn, and re-redrawn over and over. Alternate boundaries were proposed in hopes of winning long-running court cases. Description of land boundaries referred to "headwaters" that could not be located, particularly when referring to the headspring of the Potomac River. In one such attempt, Virginia proposed the boundary at the red line; Fairfax proposed the green line encompassing land between the Rappannock-Rapidan rivers (includes Culpepper near where the Jacob Shinaberry family lived).



Boundaries were still being argued as late as 1912 when the US Supreme Court, trying to determine the boundary of Maryland and West Virginia, redefined the western boundary of Maryland. By that time the original stone markers that had once marked corners of Fairfax land were mostly gone.

It is no wonder that settlers wisely decided to quit these lands and move west. During the first decade of the 1800s, the court battles over ownership raged and farmers were being evicted from their farms. Was John Shinabarger one of the unfortunate early settlers? John would have been considering the future of his sons.

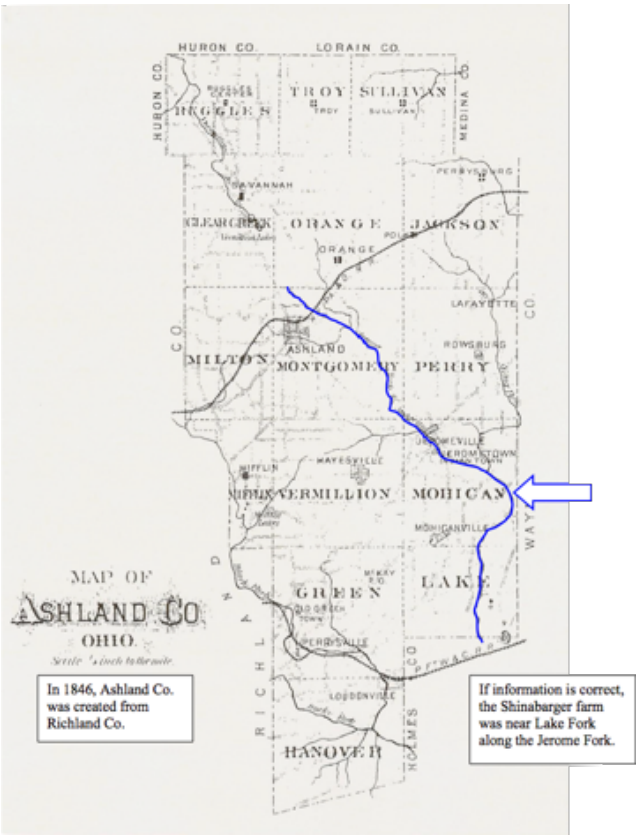
The new Commonwealth of Virginia finally acquired title to the Fairfax lands, except those of owners who previously purchased tracts from Fairfax and had clear title. The rest of the land was put up for public sale and by 1810 some 200,000 people bought property in the former Fairfax Estate. And a whole bunch of "squatters," unable to afford the land, were forced to move, many of them heading to the new government lands in Ohio Country.

As more and more records are analyzed, it is of the strongest possibility that the Shinabarger family came out of this Lord Fairfax region of Virginia to migrate into Knox County, Ohio. They appear to have lived in Knox Co. just a few years. Joseph, born in 1808, consistently states he was born in OH; his youngest sister Rebecca was born in 1811 and after the family arrived in Wayne Co.

There had been a large migration from PA where settlers took up tracts of government land in Ohio Territory. John Shinabarger was one these emigrants along with many other surnames connected to the family (Heller, Murdock, Treace, Beard, Blachly, Blue, Paxton, Aylesworth, Yocum, Osborn). It is not too far-fetched to think that John's neighbors and friends were also the source for some of the names of the children born before 1835 and passed on to subsequent generations, such as Levi, Reason, Miller, Yocum, and Lake. Many of these families traveled into OH together and settled into the same area. Later, many of these extended families continued on the migration into Michigan and Indiana together.

One of the first white settlers to enter the Mohican Township area was Alexander Finley and his family (James, Benjamin, John, Hannah, Sarah, Abner, Rachel, Elizabeth, and Mary) who also came from Mt. Vernon OH. He landed on the west bank of the Lake Fork of the Mohican River, or what was called Tylertown, on 17 April 1809. Within weeks, in August, John Shinabarger and his family joined Finley.[8]

Like Finley, John left Mt. Vernon in Knox County to settle west of Jerome Fork on the Jerome River in Mohican Township.[9] Around this time Jeromesville was being settled.[10]



John had a strong cabin with portholes that was located one-mile northwest of Tylerville (Lake Fork), a location that probably became the southwest quarter of section 23 where he located his home and erected a sawmill. This 160-acre farm was just west of the Jerome and Muddy forks as they entered the Mohican River to the south.[11] Many early settlers were of German descent and had come directly from the western counties of PA and VA, finding their way to the Mohican River by Indian trails. Many followed family, friends and neighbors to take advantage of new government lands. In 1810, the census gave the number of heads of families in Mohican Township at 46.[12]

The area was heavily forested with an abundance of game. Some dense marshes were filled with alder and other swamp growths. There was an Indian village nearby but relations were friendly. Most of the Indians were Mohican, Delaware, Mingo and a few Shawnee. This changed by 1812. Indians were displeased with increased emigration. It was also suspected that British agents were sowing seeds of disharmony among the tribes.

As settlers and Indians clashed and Tecumseh led warriors on bloody raids of the area, settlers resorted to leaving their cabins in favor of living in forts and blockhouse for protection. Some lived there for much of 1813-1814. The early blockhouses were wooden forts with one entrance and portholes for defense. They were placed in cleared spaces, hopefully with some elevation. Twenty-five or more families could be accommodated. The families could come and go and generally left its confines to tend their farms during the day and returned to its safety at night. There was one blockhouse at nearby Jeromesville where many families stayed. Another blockhouse was in Wooster eleven miles east.

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[8] John Shineberry recorded land 24 Aug 1809, Wayne Co. "Canton – Wooster Land Offices"

[9] The town of Mt. Vernon was laid out in 1805 and is 35 miles south of Lake Fork. The original Knox Co. was formed from Fairfield Co. on 30 Jan 1808.

[10] "History of Ashland County, Ohio" by George William Hill, M.D. 1880, p. 51.

[11] Shinabarger lands are south of today's cross roads of County Rd 175 and Township Rd 75, located in Ashland County. Farm was on east side of Twp. 75. Lakefork United's cemetery may have been located on Shinabarger lands.

[12] History of Ashland County, Ohio by George William Hill, M.D. 1880.

Other sources of safety were smaller blockhouses or particularly strong cabins where neighbors were invited to stay. The Eagles, John Heller[13] and John Shinabarger each had a blockhouse noted in the histories of the area. "When the war of 1812 came, and the Indians commenced hostile demonstrations, Mr. Finley, and some of his neighbors, forted in Wooster. In 1813, he joined families and forted with his neighbor, John Shinnabarger, who had a strong cabin with port holes, one mile northwest of the present site of Tylertown."[14] Except for one bloody incident, the settlement remained relatively undisturbed. On 5 October 1813, General Harrison gained a significant victory over the British and Tecumseh was killed, thus ending hostilities in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. By the spring of 1814, most settlers had left the blockhouses and returned to their farms. On 10 Sept 1814, Commodore Perry captured the British fleet on Lake Erie (also capturing the disputed territory of Michigan) and life returned to normal for the settlers of Mohican Township.

By 1813, the population of the area had reached about 500. Newly arrived settlers included the families of John Heller, Aaron Beard, and James Murdock, each of whom settled close to John Shinabarger. In fact, there are many family names that appear in the records of the area that are connected to the Shinabarger family through marriage. It remains a challenge to discover how other families may be interconnected. Again, would John Shinabarger's in-laws be one of these families?

TRACING JOHN SHINABARGER AND OTHER DOZEN S's

Through land deeds, early census records and documents, one can trace John Shinabarger, his sons, and various other families with similar surnames who lived in close proximity.[15] Surnames were differently spelled, sometimes in error. Records not only show John and sons were sometimes listed as a *Shinaberry*, but there were separate Shinaberry families in the area. DNA testing is beginning to prove that some of these other Ss families are related.[16] A short summary of other families (not all that are mentioned in Chapter One) include the names of:

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[13] John Heller enlisted 1 March 1776 into the 3rd Penn Regiment, Northampton Co. PA. He served three years and nine months. John completed service in 1780 for which he is recognized as a revolutionary patriot. "DAR Lineage Book" Vol. 73, page 68- #72187; "DAR Patriot Index - Centennial Edition" Part 2, page 1386; "DAR Roster III" page 165; Pension File S-8702-National Archives, Washington D.C.; "Roster of Soldiers of Revolution in Ohio" pub. 1929, page 182; "Comm & Biog. Rec. of N.E. Penn" by Beers, pub. 1900, page 268-269.

[14] History of Ashland County, Ohio by George William Hill, M.D. 1880. Page 144.

[15] Families researched include John & Michael Shinaberry, Michael Shanabarger, Samuel Shineberger and his brother George Shinabarger, and Shoenberger families.

[16] Researchers have attempted to link several families with similar backgrounds. Spellings of the Shinabarger name were varied and, depending on the time and document, differed among family members. Spellings included: Shinebarger or Shineberger, Shanabarger, Shinaberry, Shenebarger, Shinnebarger, Schallenberger, plus the more Germanic spelling variations of Schöenberger. It was theorized by researchers that all "S" families were linked, possibly to a few of the same patriarchs emigrating from Germany.

- Throughout forty years of my mother's correspondence and research seeking family links, many possible family connections were suggested. There existed a second Shinabarger family, referred to as "**Kunkle Shinabargers**" who lived around Kunkle, Madison Co. OH by the 1850s. It was thought their Lewis Shinabarger was related by marriage to Hannah Heller. "Hannah Heller, wife of Jacob Shinabarger of Valparaiso, IN, married into the Louis Shinabarger family somehow."[17] Lewis's father was Peter Heller Shinabarger. A coincidence? George Peter Shinabarger, born in 1794 in PA around the Heller hometown, married a Marsh, and his grandfather may have been Johan Heinrich Schoneberger who came over in 1764. A link to "Ashland John"?[18] DNA testing of a 3X great grandson shows that he is not related (different haplogroups). However, there may be an anomaly in this test and a second test is being done to prove or disprove a link with this Shinabarger family.

- Michael **Shinaberry** and family follow a similar path as Ashland John and lived in Mt. Vernon, Knox. Co. OH. He died there in 1809. There is an idea that his father was John Shinaberry/Johann Schoenberg or Schoenberger. Michael Shinaberry was born 1773 in VA and was "killed by a falling tree" in 1809 OH. A son John Edward Shinaberry marries Ruth Yoakum in 1816 in Knox. Co. DNA testing of a 4x great grandson of Michael indicates there is definite relationship between the families of Ashland John and Michael Shinaberry.

- There is a Jacob **Shinaberry** Sr. who was born in Pendleton Co. VA around 1760. Many descendants of this family remained in VA and WV, while others moved into Michigan. DNA tests of a 3x great grandson of Jacob Sr. indicates he definitely is related. At this time, I am conjecturing that Jacob. Sr. and Ashland John may share the same parent or grandparent.

- Michael **Shanabarger** Sr. was born 1745 probably in MD. He is connected as a son of Jacob Shoenberger. [19] Michael *Shinnebarger* is also in the same area. The Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded after the close of War of 1812. The first meetings before the church was built were held in the home of Michael *Shinnebarger* and wife.[20] Other allied families included Jacob Koogle, Keifers and Cullers all of which have family who marry into the *Shanabargers*. The original log church was erected 1818 overlooking the valley of Black Fork a short distance from Lucas OH. The Koogles and Michael Shanabarger families leave MD for OH together and both families are found in Mifflin, Richland, OH. It has been conjectured that Michael is related to "Ashland John." Testing both 5x and 6x great grandsons of Michael Shanabarger Sr. finds a DNA match.

- Just to the west in Green Twp. Richland County (which becomes part of Ashland in 1846) is John and Jacob **Shambarger**. They show family links to Schoenberger/Schöenberger. DNA testing of two Shambergers suggest no relationship.

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[17] Viola Bergeron Shinabarger 1905-1975. Married the great grandson of George Peter Shinabarger.

[18] Again, this nickname denotes our subject John Shinabarger 1764.

[19] Mrs. Wilson C. (Marjorie) Carb Jr., 1960s correspondence, Flint, MI. 4X great granddaughter to Michael Shanabarger Sr.

[20] "History of Richland County, Ohio" compiled by A. A. Graham 1807-1880

Conjecture by the original Dozen S's researchers elicited many trains of thought. Here, from the longtime and thorough researcher, Mary Keel Lundstrom:[21]

"My thinking recently has taken a turn that makes me wonder why I've never investigated the Shinabarger's in Northampton County PA. For one thing, the Hammond name in John and Eleanor's family has made me wonder if there is another connection with the Hammond family. If we could only find the family name of these females in the Shinabarger family – they had a Mehitable, Catherine etc.

It would appear that our Shinabarger's were connected with those who came to Ohio from New York and couldn't John Heller have come to Ohio because he knew John Shinabarger was already there?

We may be looking back too far for our immigrant. Maybe he came about the same time as the father of this George Peter Shinabarger. George Senior would've been born before 1790 possibly earlier as one on the census was before born 1765. Taken from the Pennsylvania index of 1810 has the George Shenerborough in Upper Saucon Twp. in Northampton County. If he is a young man he is likely to be the father. Various list show Henry, Frederick, George, Christian and John in the same area

It appears the Shinabarger's were on their own and had not been left property by a father. Which would make it appear that they had not been here long. Could several brothers have come after the Revolutionary War? They scattered out in search of land, but keeping in touch and many ending up in Ohio?

Records of 1800-1810 Northampton Co. Pennsylvania show many names of interest, both of Dozen S variety and those of allied families like Heller and Marsh.

The 1790 Northampton Co. census names Henry "Shanenberger" with two males over 16, one male under 16, and two females. By 1800 Frederick 16/26 could be the male under 16. Is the John over 45 the other male over 16? That is the John Schoneberger in nearby Heidelberg Township. It appears John and Frederick married late in life to have children under 10 when they were 55. Could Henry have had other sons, brothers or cousins who scattered to Maryland, Virginia and points west?

John 1764 would've been almost 30 when he got married. He might've left home and moved west or down into Virginia and then west in order to become established. Could be that the families were so new to the country and still struggling, or just German tradition that the sons had to go off on their own to make their way as soon as they were old enough. John was of the age by 1785 that he should have been in the PA militia yet his name has never been found in lists.

John's father could've left his land to an older son and the younger sons like John would have left in order to make their way. It might be that Henry, Frederick George and some of the other guys in the area were brothers who moved on but stayed close as a way of support."

NOTE: There were only 15 Dozen S's in 1790. Mary Lundstrom and Vera Bunyard developed the Dozen S's Newsletter in the 1960s to correspond with and compile information on these families, their movements, and the allied surnames who married into these families. This will be a tremendous help if and when a connection is ever made.

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[21] Correspondence to Vera Shinabarger Bunyard 1971 from Mary Keel Lundstrom, Valparaiso, Porter Co. IN, 2X great-granddaughter of John Shinabarger Sr. Longtime correspondent and co- researcher with Vera Shinabarger Bunyard, 2X great-granddaughter of Ashland John.

"I doubt that we are directly connected with the New York families. There isn't an instance of the name George, Samuel, Frederick, or Henry in our branch. But George Henry and John of these early records could be brothers. And perhaps we could be descended from John.

You speak of John's wife being a Mary in Knox County records. Could this John be the father of John and Michael Shinaberry? If I have facts correct, this John died only a few years after arriving in Ohio around 1810. If our John was born 1764, his father would have been quite old by 1810 about 70 years…born around 1740. This John seems the patriarch of those Ss in Knox Co. but those in Wayne Co. are of our Ashland John. Names, dates, tie together. Makes Michael a brother to Ashland John. Michael's son marries a Ruth Yocum. If Michael died in 1810 and was old enough to have 10 children by that time, he must've been at least 40 or 45 and that would place his birth before 1770, and John his father born closer to 1740.

John who married Yocum would have been of an age with John Jr and Jacob. His father Michael was likely a brother of Ashland John. Shinaberry of Knox Co. are descendants of Michael while it looks like Shinabargers of Wayne Co. are from Ashland John.

We have already eliminated a few Ss families with obvious inconsistencies. We know John and George Schoenberger of Lancastor Co. PA, came on the Adolph. Jacob Shenaberger of Cumberland Co., PA was the one who came to Stark Co., Ohio. George Schoenberger father of Dr. Peter Schenberger of Lancaster Co. PA is eliminated.[22]

The guide to published archives of Pennsylvania, fifth and sixth series contain militia rolls from the colonial period up to the war 1812 does not say it contains all. But, these lists have the York county S's, Adams, Baltzer, John, etc. Christian and Frederick of North Hampton County, Christian in War of 1812. Phillip of Philadelphia County and Peter of Huntington County. John 1764 was of the age by 1785 that he should've been in the militia Pennsylvania yet he's never been found under that name.

The Clinton Co. Indiana Peter Shanabarger seems to tie the families together. Moved from Jefferson Co. West Virginia to Richland Co. Ohio, then Williams Co. Ohio to Clinton. He is likely to descend from Peter of Maryland.

What of Johannes Schoneberger, the father of Johann Ernst born 26 Sept 1764 and baptized at Trinity Lutheran Church in Lancaster PA? Johan Ernst does seem to be our most likely prospect.

Every time I study these S families, I cannot help but think they are all from the same European stock."

NOTE: The paper trail was good, the analysis excellent. Shinabarger variations and those surnames of allied families helped develop their assumptions.[23] DNA will confirm any relationships.

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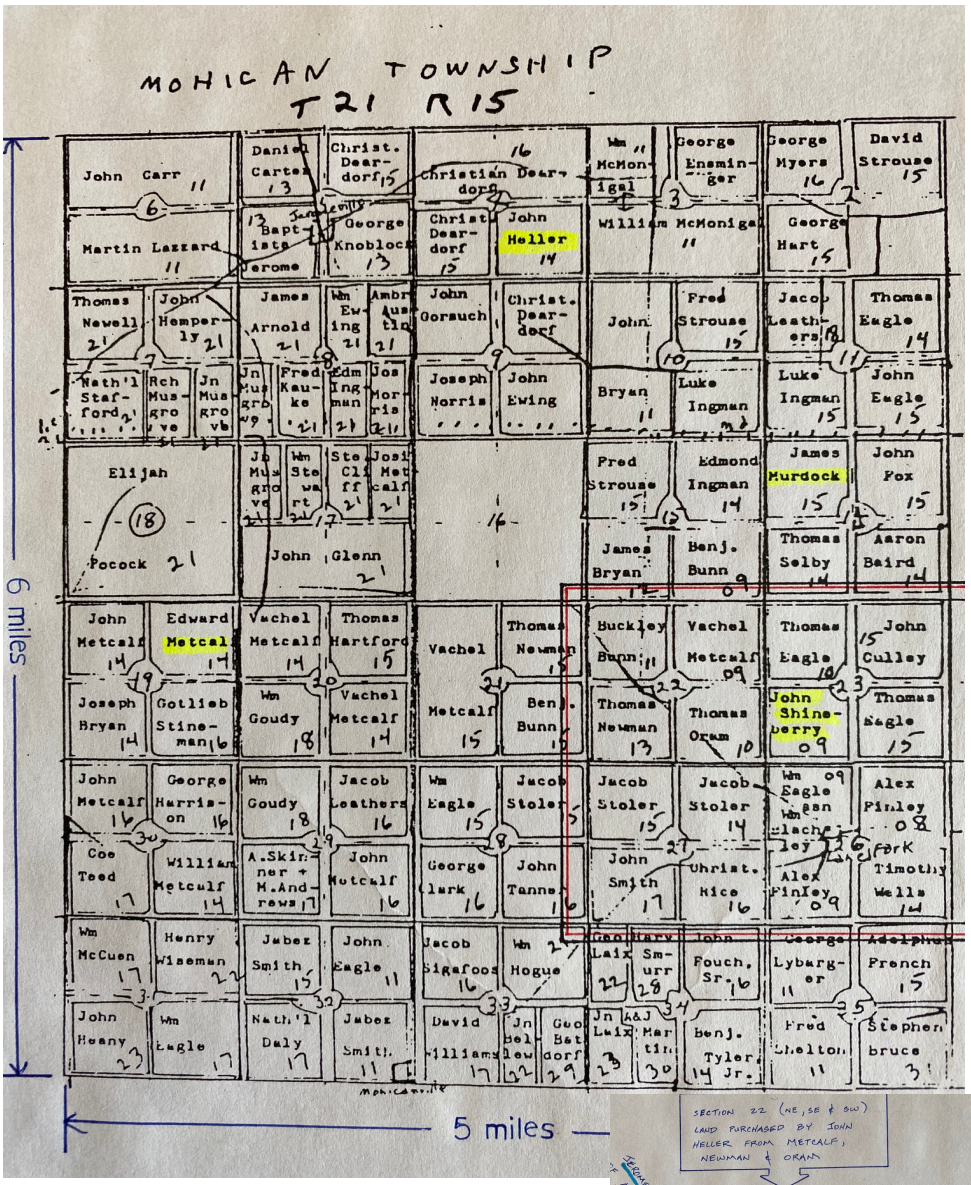
[22] Their research found no connection with Shamberger and Shellenberger. DNA tests have confirmed these families are, probably, no relation. Have to say "probably" as testing is limited and always dependent upon accuracy of one's family information.

[23] Vera Shinabarger Bunyard (my mother), Mary Lundstrom, Mrs. Leland Shinaberry, Marjorie Carb, and Mrs. Derrell Dyke, Lily Jackson and others represented Shinaberry, Shanabarger, Shineberry and Shinabarger lines. Although they were convinced the lines were connected, over 35 years of correspondence and research failed to make the connection. DNA testing is proving them correct.

"ASHLAND JOHN" SHINABARGAR[24]

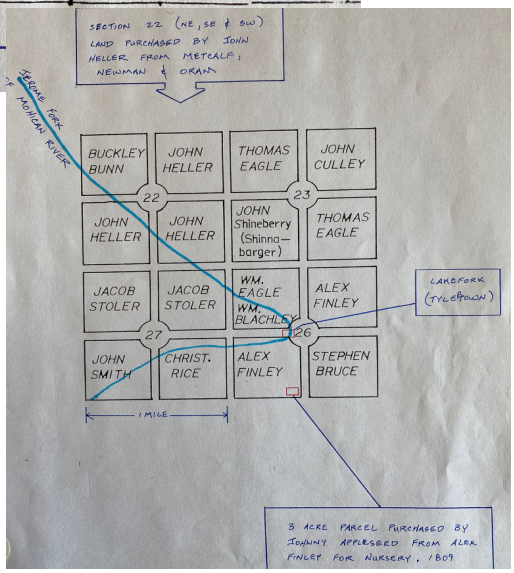


John's land was in Wayne County until 1846 - then it became Ashland Co. excluding the "one-mile strip" which stayed in Wayne Co. John partly cleared the southwest quarter of Section 23 and erected a sawmill and lived there until his death.

John Heller later purchased most of Section 22 west of John Shinabarger. His daughter, Hannah, married John's oldest son Jacob.

Johnny Appleseed purchased 3-acre parcel from Alex Finley in 1809. Established a nursery.

The yellow highlights above indicate the land of John Shinabarger and some neighbors who had family members marry into the Shinabarger family. Numbers are the approximate year the family arrived into the township.



[24] Because of the many Johns among the different surname spellings, John Shinabarger was referred to as "Ashland John" by researchers. His land actually was in Wayne County during his lifetime.

1808 – Possibly the first record of John Shinabarger is his service on the Grand Jury in Knox Co. OH. "One of the earliest, 1808, probably March. This is without doubt, Ashland John, as Michael Shinaberry's son John would have been much too young…."[25] Michael's father was also a John but he had died in 1807. Furthering confusion, early records often record Ashland John as a Shinaberry.

(The proximity and similarities of the John and Michael Shinaberry families with Ashland John have encouraged researchers to seek a link between these family lines. Their paths often cross and the two families are often confused. DNA is confirming these families are related.)

1809 – 24 Aug - US to John Shineberry of Wayne Co. OH SW1/4, 160a; Patent Wooster Land Office.

1815 – Quadrennial Census – *Wayne County Ohio Early Census* lists all the males of 21 years of age and older in the county. There were 44 men living in Perry Township and 66 men living in Mohican Township at the time, including:

- Heller John Mohican
- Heller John Perry
- Heller Joseph Perry
- Murdick David Mohican (Probably Murdock)
- Murdock Samuel Mohican [26]
- Shinaberry Jacob Mohican (son Jacob born by 1794 and 21 in 1815)
- Shinaberry John Mohican (Ashland John Shinabarger)

1816 – John "Shineberry" is in early land records of Wayne Co. with an entry on 14 June 1816 for 160 acres in SW quarter, section 2, what is now Perry Twp.[27] (This is the land later sold to his son James.)

1816 - John Shinebarger in Mohican, SW Section 23, Range 15, Twp. 21, 160 acres, also for years 1817, 1818, 1820 tax lists.[28] John looks to be the original owner. (Thomas Newman at NW Sec 23, 160 acres in 1817, 1818, 1820.)

1817 – John Shinabarger listed on the Tax List in Perry Twp. This is probably the location were James S. is living when interviewed by Knapp about his father in the 1860s. This may be what John was referring to in his Will that all his children "having all received prior to the date hereof all the legacy for them…."

1819 – Quadrennial Census – *Wayne County Ohio Early Census* lists all the males of 21 years of age and older in the county. There were 83 men living in Perry Township and 101 men living in Mohican Township at the time, including:

- Aylesworth Philip Lake
- Blachley William Plain

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[25] Researcher Wilfarene (Arch) Henderson of Leander, TX 12 Nov 1973. Descendant of Michael Shinaberry 1773. (I have been unable to locate this record.)

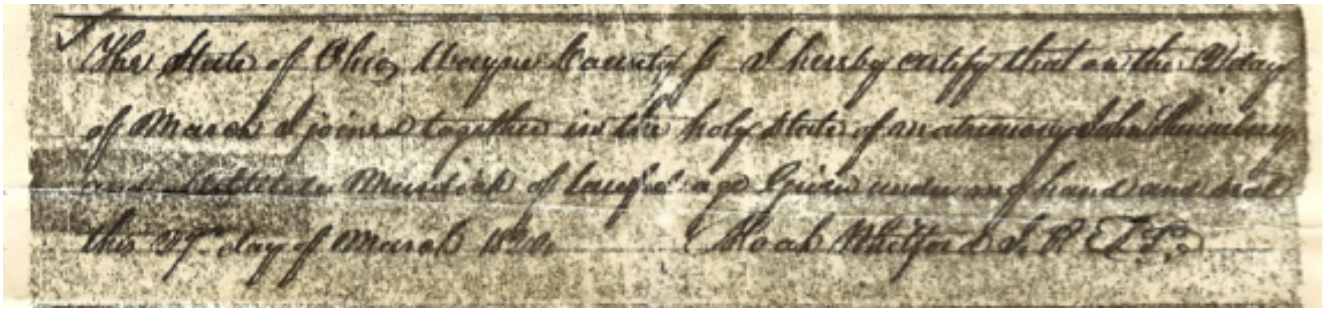
[26] Relationship of Samuel and David unknown. The plat map on page 11 shows a James Murdock in Mohican Twp. by 1815 yet he does not show in census. David's land can be located on a later map within the one-mile-strip, the same plot previously held by Samuel Murdock may.

[27] May be same land listed "Canton – Wooster Land Offices" to John Shinaberry on 16 June 1814.

[28] Early Tax Lists Wayne County (now Ashland) 1814-1819

- Blue Abraham Lake
- Heller John Perry
- Heller John Mohican
- Heller Joseph Perry
- Heller Samuel Mohican
- Murdock David Mohican
- Shinebarger Jacob Jackson (son of John, one 32 of settlers)
- Shinnabarger John Mohican (Ashland John)

1820 - On 21 March 1820, John married Mehetable Murdock. On the license, John's surname is *Shineberry* while Mehetable's name is quite illegible and could be other spelling. This marriage was long-thought to be a first marriage of John Jr. However, DNA and research have confirmed that this is a second marriage for Ashland John. (It was always strongly suspected that John's wife Mehetable was a Murdock, which has proven the case, just not as was expected.) [29]



The State of Ohio, Wayne County – I hearby certify that on the 21 day of March I joined together in the holy state of matrimony John Shineberry and Mahetable Murdick (sp) of lawful age. I give under my hand and seal this 27th day of March 1820. Noah Whitford, J.P. [30]

There are several Murdock/Murdick names in Mohican and Perry townships at this time. Samuel, David and James are all present. They are related. (Samuel 1755 seems to be the father of David and James; Samuel disappears from the census by 1819 (died in 1808). Left are James who farms just north of John Shinabarger; David farms land to the east of James in what would be the one-mile-strip. David and James are nephews of Daniel W. Murdock who was the first husband of Mehetable Crofoot. (Often the name will be spelled Murdick.)

(Samuel Murdock Jr. 1729 married Mary May Wright. Children: Hezekiah, Joshua died, Samuel 1755, John died, Submit, John, Joshua, Eli, Daniel W who married Mehetable, Throop, Elizabeth, Eunice marries Aaron Baird/Beard.) Solid autosomal DNA connects the Murdocks to Shinabarger.

John Shinabarger's family, at the time of their arrival into Mohican Township in 1809, included a wife and 7 children. His wife was never named in any documents until 1820. Her name then appears as Mehetable. Therefore, the assumption was that Mehetable was the mother of his children. However, this is not the case. John married his first wife in Virginia before 1794 when their first son was thought

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[29] Mehetable has various spellings. I use Mehetable because that is how the name is spelled on her tombstone and it is also how her granddaughter spells her name. It is spelled Mahetable in John's 1824 Will but John could not sign his name nor write and someone else wrote the Will.

[30] Copy of Marriage License filed in Wayne Co. OH 27 March 1820 by Noah Whitford, Justice of the Peace.

to have been born. She accompanied him to Wayne Co. and had a final child in early 1811. It would have been after this date that she died. (It is doubtful she deserted as all the children remain with John.) Her grave has not been located.

Thanks to research by a fellow genealogist,[31] the identity of Mehetable has finally been illuminated.

Mehetable Crofoot was born about 1775 in Williamstown, Berkshire County, MA, the daughter of Mark Crofoot.[32] The Crowfoot family is found in Granville, Washington Co. NY in the 1790 federal census. "Mark Crofoot's children, recorded June 2, 1787. Mehitable, Solomon, Abigail, and Nathaniel, born in Williamstown in the Bay State (MA); Joseph born in Granville, Mar 20, 1785."[33] It was there that the Crofoots probably met the Murdocks, who also lived in Granville in 1790.

Mehetable Crofoot married Daniel W. Murdock about 1800. Daniel was born 23 March 1767 in Windham, Windham, CT (190 miles northeast of Granville). The son of Samuel Murdock Jr. and Mary May Wright, Daniel had first married Mary Fields ca 1786 and had two sons before Mary died about 1800. Thirty-three-year-old Daniel then married Mehetable who would have been about 25 years old.

Daniel Murdock moved into Ohio by about 1809. Their first land may have been part of the 1792 Donation Tract just south of Licking, OH. One daughter was born in OH in 1810 and one daughter died in Licking Co. OH in 1811. Daniel died in April 1818 in Richland County, OH and his Will is probated in Washington Twp. Richland Co. in May 1819. Executors for Daniel's Will included Aaron Beard.[34] There appears a problem with the administration of said Will. Daniel did have a sizable estate and his Will concerning his family states "for support of herself and children for one year."

Appraisal of property was submitted 8 March 1819 by Thomas Pope, Jacob Myres and Frederick Herron. On 28 April 1819, property was sold at auction by the administrators of the estate, some of which was purchased by Mahittable Murdock.

23 Aug 1819 a Civil suit filed "John C. Gilkinson vs. Daniel Murdock and Mehitable Murdock, that a letter of administration was issued to the Defendants to administer the estate of Danl Murdock, deceased, that they have neglected their duties to provide an inventory of the debts and chattels of the estate, Plaintiff asks for court to appoint new administrators."

Because there were minor children, Guardianship papers are filed 3 Feb 1820 naming Daniel's children: Mary 14, Elizabeth 12, Sibbel, and Sylvester.[35] Looking after the children's interests was Aaron Beard. (A probate court record also mentions Alva, then 16.) It is not clear why Beard would be appointed as their mother was alive. One thought was that Mehetable was soon to remarry and it was a way of protecting the monetary interests of Daniel's minor children.

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[31] Researcher Jean Mulhern, 2020. Ancestry and correspondence.

[32] On the eastern border with Vermont. Granville is 60 miles north of Williamstown, MA.

[33] Early Settlers of New York State, Vol. 1, June 1935, Records from Granville. Page 138

[34] Aaron Beard is a man who appears often in Shinabarger history. He marries Eunice Murdock, Daniel's sister, and his son marries a Blachly who becomes a Shinabarger brother-in-law. Aaron was a neighbor to John Shinabarger.

[35] Will abstracts, Estates and Guardianships Wayne County, Ohio 1812 to 1851 by Richard G. Smith. Page 85

Children of Daniel and Mehetable Crofoot Murdock were:

1. Mehetable Murdock 1801-1811, died Licking Co. OH
2. Alva Murdock 1804-1871, neighbor of James S. Shinabarger in 1830
3. Mary Murdock ca 1806-1887
4. Elizabeth G. Murdock 1807-1973; married James S. Shinabarger in 1825
5. Sibbel Ann Murdock 1810-1854; married James Huff in 1824 Perry, Ashland Co. OH
6. Sylvester Crofoot Murdock 1814-1891, later moves with James Shinabarger to Indiana

In a biography written about Sylvester Murdock in 1887: "a farmer of Wayne Township…son of Daniel and Mehitable Murdick, of English ancestry. When very young he was taken by his parents to Rutland County, Ohio, where the father died when our subject was three years of age. Soon after this event the mother moved to Wayne County, OH and there reared her family. She died in Seneca County in September, 1849. Twelve children were born to these parents, only two of whom are living - Sylvester, and Mary, now Mrs. Blake of Warren County, OH. When 14 years of age Mr. Murdick came to Wayne, County, this state, and remained there until the spring of 1833…farmed, in Grant County, returned to Wayne Co. where he resided until the fall of 1853. Married August 22, 1833, Miss Mary Wright of NC, had 6 children and two survive, Rosaline wife of A.H. Elwood, and James M. In the fall of 1853 Mr. Murdick came with his family to Kosciusko Co. and after resided in Monroe Twp. until 1856 he removed to present farm in Wayne Twp."[36]

Mehetable Shinabarger is the second wife of John Shinabarger 1764. This leaves open the mystery: Who was John's first wife? Because he arrived with 7 children, the first four of whom consistently state they were born in Virginia, it is assumed John married in Virginia. His last daughter was born in 1811. It would have been between 1811 and 1819 that his wife died. Could she be related to one of the other families who arrived into Mohican Twp. Wayne Co. in 1809-1810? The search will continue.

After their marriage in 1820, Mehetable and John seem to appear as a blended family, which could explain the previously unknown children that were in the home for the 1820 census.

1820 Federal Census taken on Aug 7 - Mohican Twp., Wayne Co. OH shows John "Shinneberry" and Mehetable. In the home is 1 male under 10 (Sylvester Murdock), one male 10-15 (Joseph C.), 2 males 16-25 (James Sherman and John Jr.) and a male over 45 (John Sr.), 1 female under 10 (Rebecca), 2 females 10-15 (Nancy and Mary), one female 16-25 (unknown daughter?) and one female over 45 (Mehetable). As yet, most of the Shinabarger children are at home. Jacob (listed as a "Shellenbarger") is married and in Jackson Twp., farming one of the sections of land purchased by his father. Daughter Susan is married. Not in the home are Mehetable's children: Alva 16, Mary 14, Elizabeth 12, and Sibble 10. Could this have something to do with the Aaron Beard appointed guardianship?

Aaron Beard born 1768 married Eunice Murdock, sister to Daniel. Were Mehetable's children in his home in 1820? Aaron and Eunice had five children (that are known) and the census shows 1 male under 10 (Alfred), one male 10-15 (Josiah), 1 male 16-18 (Cyrus), 2 males 16-25 (Kendal and Calvin), and a male over 45 (Aaron who is 52); 1 female under 10 (Delila), 1 female 10-15 (unknown), and one female over 45 (Eunice 46). 9 in the home.

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[36] History of Kosciusko County, Indiana. Biographical and Historical Record of Kosciusko Indiana. 1887

In 1820, living close to Aaron and Eunice Beard are David Murdock a 26-44 male, 2 males under 10, 1 female under 10, 1 female 16-25. It appears that Eunice is the aunt of David and James but this is unproven. David and James live in the same vicinity and David appears to be living on the farm formerly held by Samuel 1755.

Not all Mehetable's children are accounted for in 1820.

1821 – James Murdock is faming Section 14, NW 160 acres, 15 Mar 1821. (Mr. Selby had SW 160 acres and Mr. Fox had NE 160 acres.) Aaron Baird had SE 160 acres of section as of 14 Mar 1819.[37] Could this be where Mehetable and children briefly resided after her husband's death? Baird is married to Eunice, her sister-in-law.

1821 through 1825 Property Schedule for Mohican, Wayne Co. lists John *Shinnaberger* in Section 23. SW1/4 160 acres = R. (Thomas Newman had the NW1/4 160 acres.)

1821 - Samuel Murdock farms Section 14, NW1/4 160 acres, 1821 through 1825 = R.[38] This is just east of James' location and inside the "one-mile strip." (Thomas Shelby seemed to have the rest of Sec 14) Believe Samuel is Daniel's brother. On a later Plat Map, this is the same property where David is living, possibly inherited from Samuel. Samuel disappears from the tax lists by 1823.

1823 May 15 - John Shinneberry applied for a Patent Deed from the United States for the 160-acre section of land in the SW quarter of Section 25, Range, 15, township 23 (later Jackson Twp.) in Wayne County. An Act of Congress for sale and settlement in the new territories made these lands available. "For testimony where of I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the seal of the General Land Office to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Washington the fifteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one Thousand eight-hundred and twenty-three and of the Independence of the United States of America. By the President James Monroe" **It is at this time that "Know ye that John Shineberry (alias) Shinabarger of Wayne County…"** [39]

The General Land Office issued patents that passed evidence of title to individual parcels of public land. Some patentees bought their land for cash, others homesteaded a claim, and still others came into ownership via one of many *donation acts* that Congress passed to transfer public lands to private ownership. Whatever the method that John Shinabarger underwent, the General Land Office followed a two-step procedure in granting him a patent. First, the private claimant went to the land office in the district where the public land (section) was located. The claimant filled out "entry" papers to select the public land, and the land office register checked the local registrar records to make sure the claimed land was still available. The receiver took the claimant's payment, because even homesteaders had to pay administrative fees. Next, the district land office sent the paperwork to the General Land Office in Washington. That office double-checked the accuracy of the claim, its availability, and the form of payment. Only then did the General Land Office issue a patent relative to the particular land in question. Often patents and deeds just were not recorded in a timely manner.

John applied for his patent for this particular section of land in 1823. It is later sold to his son John Jr. as part of his "legacy." Because of other land filings on this section it appears John Jr. sold this land to

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[37] Land Entries in Mohican Township Ashland County

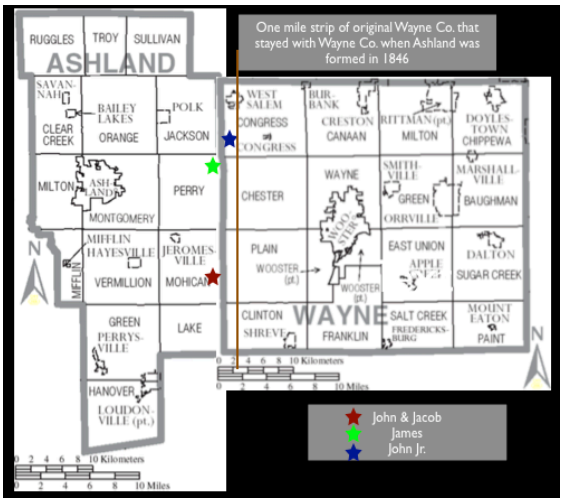
[38] Property Schedule Mohican, Wayne Co

[39] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 107, pg 84 (also referenced to Vol 43, page 3971/2.) John Nelson Commissioner of the General Land Office.

a neighbor, Ebenezer Fulton and his wife Mary E., when John moved to Indiana around 1835. The Fultons moved to Washington, Washington, IA by 1856. On 18 Jan 1882, a Quit Claim is filed in the name of Ebenezer and wife Mary E. Fulton of Iowa, granting the land for a sum of $133 to Margaret Jones. The original title to John Shinabarger is reaffirmed and Quit Claim was granted.

1823 - Quadrennial Census – *Wayne County Ohio Early Census* lists all the males of 21 years of age and older in the county. There were 67 men living in Jackson Township, 137 in Perry Twp., and 167 men living in Mohican Township on 26 May, including:

- Aylesworth Philip — Pike
- Blachley William — Plain
- Blachley William B. — Plain
- Heller Daniel — Mohican
- Heller John — Mohican
- Heller Samuel — Mohican
- Heller Joseph — Perry
- Murdick David — Mohican (Murdock)
- Paxton Nathaniel — Perry
- Rizor John — Lake
- Shinabarger John — Mohican (Ashland John)
- Shinnebarger Jacob — Jackson (John's son Jacob)
- Shinnebarger John — Jackson (John Jr.)



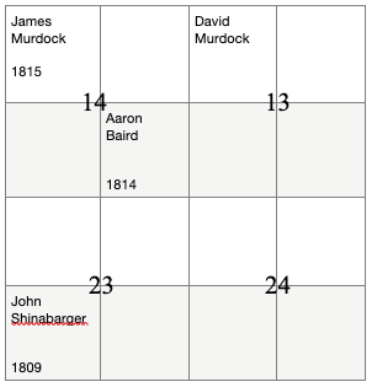
1824 – On December 16, John Shinabarger and Mehetable sold 160 acres of land in Range 15, Jackson Township 23, section 25 to his son John Shinabarger Jun.[40] This is the parcel of the "James Monroe" Patent Deed noted above. This farm is about 12 miles north of John and located in what became known as the "one-mile strip" that remained with Wayne Co. when Ashland Co. was formed in 1846. John Jr. appears the first time on the 1823 census list, as he became 21 in 1820.

1825 - In the settlements of the various townships of Wayne County of Range 15 (Lake, Mohican, Perry and Jackson) lived: In Mohican, Daniel and Samuel Heller, John Shinabarger, and Jacob Trease. In Perry there lived Nathaniel Paxton and James Shinnebarger. In Montgomery Twp. Range 16 are John and Jacob Heller. In Mifflin Twp. Range 17 is Frederick Deal. There live other families of Shinnebarger, Shanabarger, Shambarger, Shineberry and Shellenbarger in the county but it is unknown if these families are linked to John Shinabarger. Many times, it is a case of alternate spellings or misspellings of the Shinabarger name.

1825 – James S. Shinabarger married Elizabeth G. Murdock 15 Dec 1825 in Wayne County, Ohio. Elizabeth is the daughter of Mehetable Crofoot Murdock/Shinabarger and Daniel W. Murdock.

[40] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 3, pg 477.

1825 - John Shinabarger is listed on the Tax List in Wayne Co.



Mohican Twp. 21, Range 15

1825 - 1827, David Murdock and his wife Senday sell land in the NW quarter of Mohican Twp. 21, Range 15, Section 13 to John Shinebarger Sr.[41] This land is in the "one-mile strip" about a mile northeast of John's main farmstead. (James Murdock farms in NW quarter of Section 14, Aaron Baird in its SE quarter Section 14.) This may be the section of land that John sells to Calvin Baird in 1825.

1825 John Sr. sells land in Mohican Twp. 21, Range 15, Section 13 to Calvin Baird.[42] This may be the land adjacent to David Murdock in the 1830 census and is neighbors with Calvin and Cyrus Beard/Baird.

1826-1834 – John Shinabarger is listed with H/mules, asses, horses and C/Cattle: 1826 H=3, C=15; 1827 H=3, C=23; 1828 H=1, C=14; 1829 H=4, C=17; 1830 H=5, C=6; 1831 H=4, C=6; 1833 H=5, C=5; 1834 H=5, C=3.[43]

1826-1834 – David Murdock is listed with H/mules, asses, horses and C/Cattle: 1826 H=0, C=5; 1827 H=0, C=7; 1828 H=0, C=7; 1829 H=0, C=6; 1830 H=0, C=8; 1831 H=0, C=10; 1833.[44]

1827 – On 23 May 1827, shortly after the marriage of James Shinabarger and Elizabeth Murdock, John and Mehetable Shinabarger sell 160-acres in the SW quarter, Range 15, Section 2 in Perry Township 22, to son James for $320.[45] The deed is recorded in Wooster 22 April 1836, just a few months before John made out his Will in August of that year. Sons John and James now have their "legacy," spoken of in the 1836 Will of John Shinabarger.

1827 - Early Ohio Tax Records lists "Shinnebarger, James, Ashland County, 1827 Perry Twp. Householders."[46] This household appears to be the "legacy" to which his father spoke of in his Will in 1836 and where James is living when interviewed by Knapp about his father in the 1860s.[47] He is farming 190 acres of the SW quarter of Section 2. James S. Shinabarger married Elizabeth Murdock and their son Joseph married the daughter of Thomas Osborn, another resident of Perry Twp. James is the only son who remained in Wayne Co. for most of his life. He moved to Indiana sometime after the 1860 census. An infant son of James and Elizabeth, William Paxton, died 29 Dec 1835, and is buried in the nearby Lucas Cemetery.

William Paxton Shinabarger, infant son of James Shinabarger and Elizabeth, died 29 Dec 1835, and is buried in the Lucas Cemetery just west of Lattasburg. Also buried there is their daughter Hannah 1828-1839, and son Gilbert Marion 1833-1839. These are the earliest burials discovered in the vicinity for the John Shinabarger family.

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[41] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 4, pg 236.
[42] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 4, pg 234.
[43] 1826-1834 Personal Property Tax record for Wayne Co (no list for 1832).
[44] 1826-1834 Personal Property Tax record for Wayne Co (no list for 1832).
[45] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 15, pg 11
[46] "Early Ohio Tax Records" compiled by Esther Weygandt Powell, 1971. Note that Ashland County was not yet in existence, James was in Wayne Co.
[47] Knapp's History of Ashland Co. OH, published 1863.

1827 John Shinabarger is among the electors sited in Perry Township. (Believe this is James)

1828 – The October poll finds "Shinnebarger, John, Ashland County, Oct. 1828 Mohican Twp. Voters List."[48] (Ashland County was not formed until 1846 so this would be Wayne Co.)

1830 – Federal Census for Mohican Twp. Wayne Co., John Shinebarger about 66 years old, is with a woman 50-60 (Mehetable) and a man 20-30 and woman 20-30, both of whom could be children (Nancy may still be at home as she does not marry until 1832, Joseph does not marry until 1831 and is probably the male). The census taker did not mark any of the Mohican Township residents as foreign born, probably an oversite in some cases, not necessarily for John and his family.

Sons: John Jr. is found as "Shinaberry" and is living in Jackson Township. No reference is made in census that he is foreign born. Jacob and Hannah Shinabarger are in Jackson Twp. and James S. in Perry Twp. Wayne Co.

Neighbors at this time were William Paxton 20-30, a female 15-20 (Rebecca Shinabarger) and boy under 5 (Ethan). James Huff is next-door - male 20-30 James Huff (25), one male under 5 (Sylvester 4) and one female under 5 (Lydia 1) and female 20-30 (Sibbel 20).

Two doors away is Peter Heller[49] 20-30 (brother of Hannah Heller who married Jacob Shinabarger) with one boy under 5 and female (wife Martha) 20-30. No markings for foreign born for any of the above (this particular census worker did mark others if people were foreign born so probably none of them were. Peter Heller and Paxton were not foreign born).

1830 John Sr. sells land in Range 15, Mohican Twp. 21, Section 23 to son Joseph.[50]

1831 Son John Shinabargr Jr. and his wife Eleanor Blachly sell land in Range 15, Section 25 of Jackson Twp. 23 to Mr. Roddy.[51]

1831 Son Joseph sells the land his father sold him in 1830 in Range 15, Mohican Twp. 21, Section 23 to Wm Paxton, husband to his sister Rebecca.[52]

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[48] "Early Ohio Tax Records" compiled by Esther Weygandt Powell, 1971. Note that Ashland County was not yet in existence, John was in Wayne Co.

[49] John Heller born 1756 PA is Peter and Hannah's father. He firsts lives north of Jeromesville but soon buys the 3 sections to the west of John Shinabarger. Other Hellers in the area are all his sons.

[50] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 8, pg 110.

[51] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 8, pg 527.

[52] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 10, pg 141.

Sometime between 1830 and 1832, Rebecca, John's daughter, and her husband William Paxton deed land in the SW quarter of Section 23 to Rebecca's brother Joseph.[53] There is no record as yet of how and when Rebecca or Wm. Paxton received this piece of land from her father's homestead. (This may be the section of land that Joseph deeded to Wm. Paxton in 1831 and when Wm. decided to move he deeded it back to Joseph.) Records indicate Rebecca removed to MO by 1841. At the same time that Rebecca and her husband deed their land, her father John Shinabarger also deeds land in the SW quarter of Section 23 to son Joseph.[54] Joseph married Mary Parr in 1831 and started his own family. I believe these two pieces of land in Section 23 are adjacent to the main John Shinabarger Homestead and the same property that Jacob is living on and farming at the time of John's Will in 1836. Joseph remained in Wayne Co. until 1849.

1832 son Jacob and wife Hannah sell land in Range 15, Section 36 of Jackson Twp. 23, to Mr. Snively.[55]

1832 John Sr. sells land in Range 15, Section 23 of Mohican Twp. 21, to James Hoff (Huff).[56]

1833 –John Shinabarger sold a portion of his original Homestead land at Lake Fork to James Huff, on 22 May. John stipulated the provision that he and his wife Mehetable would receive half the hay and grain raised on it during the lifetime of both he and his wife and one-fourth after the death of either of them, and until the death of the survivor of the two. According to John's Will, each child had received their share of his estate. James Huff is married to Mehetable's daughter Sibbel Murdock.

Sometime between 1834 and 1835, John and Mehetable deed the northern parcel of land in his Section 23 to son Jacob.[57] This is the parcel noted in John's Will. It is not long after that a second deed is recorded for "Bonds" concerning this parcel.[58] This reference to bonds may have to do with the providing of produce to John and Mehetable for the remainder of their lives, or method of payment over time for property.

1834 John Sr. sells land in Range 15, Section 23 of Mohican Twp. 21, (Part) to Allen McBride.[59]

1834 John and Mehetable sell land in Range 15, Section 23 of Mohican Twp. 21, (Part) to son Jacob.[60]

1834 John (JR.?) sells land in Range 15, Section 36 of Jackson Twp. 23, to David Cook.[61]

1834 John sells 42 acres in Range 15, Section 23 of Mohican Twp. 21, to son Jacob.[62]

1835 John sells land in Range 15, Section 23 of Mohican Twp. 21, to Benjamin Jones.[63]

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[53] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 8, pg 110.
[54] Ibid.
[55] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 10, pg 287
[56] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 10, pg 317
[57] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 11, pg 218.
[58] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 11, pg 215.
[59] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 11, pg 548.
[60] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 11, pg 218.
[61] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 11, pg 356.
[62] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 11, pg 548.
[63] Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 12, pg 285.

1836 - Before John's death in 1837, an additional deed is recorded for the SW quarter of Section 2 in Perry Township.[64] This is the 23 May 1827 land sale from John and Mehetable to son James S. and Elizabeth Murdock Shinabarger. It is officially being recorded on 22 April 1836.

A final deed, probably filed the same year as the previous one, involves neighbor Deborah Newman, thought to be a widow of Thomas Newman. Newman deeds a parcel in the SW quarter of Section 23 (John's homestead in Mohican Twp.) to John Shinabarger.[65] It has been assumed that John owned the entire 160 acres of the SW quarter of Section 23. This and other recordings of deeds could reflect these deeds were not filed in the offices of the recorder in a timely manner, which often happened. (According to records, John Jr. has left the county by 1835 and busy purchasing land in Porter Co. IN.)

At right, aerial view of Shinabarger homestead in Lake Fork. Jerome and Muddy Rivers at right. Estimate John's saw mill was located somewhere at the eastern end of Township Rd. 75. Lakefork Church and Cemetery was possibly carved from his land. John's farm is located on a gentle rise of land with wonderful views east toward the river.

1836 – On the 29th day of August, John Shinabarger wrote his Will. He states "my children having all received prior to the date hereof all the legacy for them and each of them." John retains "about fifteen acres running east and west" through southwest quarter of Section 23 of Township 21, Range 15. The land bordering the north belongs to Jacob Shinabarger, and James Huff owns the land to the south.[66] It is not clear what he gave to his daughters. Deeds and statements in the Will reflect 1) Jacob owns the approximately 90 acres of land to the north of his property "which I formerly deeded to Jacob;" 2) in the year 1824 John Jr. was deeded the 160 acres of land in Jackson Township; 3) James S. has his land in Perry Township; 4) and legacy of fourth son Joseph is the land from John deeded to him in about 1832 and which Joseph sold. His four sons were well taken care of, as was his wife Mehetable.

John Shinabarger's neighbor James Huff witnesses the 1836 Will. Further, in John's Will, he states that James Huff owns the land to the south and for the rest of Mehetable's life she is to receive one-fourth of the produce from this land "formerly conveyed by me to James Huff" in 1833. This may be the section of land where the sawmill is located. Huff along with Elijah Yocum and Edmond Ingmand post $1200 bond for Ingmand to be executor of the estate after John's death.

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64 Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 15, pg 11.
65 Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Wooster OH, deed found in Volume 15, pg 751.
66 According to the 1861 Ashland County Plot Map, there are three farms of land carved out of John's original 160 Acres. Two are 53 acres and the southern part is 56 acres and holds the W.S. Mill.

James Huff is a son-in-law through his marriage to Mehetable's daughter Sibbel. James' marriage also makes him a brother-in-law to James S. It is thought that James Huff was born in VA, son of Leonard Huff and Nancy Scrugs. Do Huff/Shinabarger links go back to VA? DNA has not as yet made this sort of link (except for descendants of James S and Elizabeth Murdock.)

James and Sibbel remained in Mohican Twp. for the 1840 and 1850 census. They had 7 children and Sibbel dies in Wayne Co. in 1854. Widower James follows his friend James S. Shinabarger to Kosciusko Co. Indiana and will be discussed more in the next chapter.

1837 – John Shinabarger dies 7 March in Mohican Twp. Wayne Co. John's Will is probated 10 March and the estate presented to court on 29 March 1837.[67] At the time, the only sons residing in Wayne Co. are James in Perry Township and Joseph in Mohican Township just north of his father's Homestead.

John was buried at the Mount Zion Cemetery, Lucas, Richland County, about 12 miles east of his farm. This is the same cemetery where more than 20 Shanabargers are buried in the rows directly behind John (in Row#1). This connection of the Shinabarger and Shanabarger families may be significant.

Mount Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church was established about 1812. "It is believed the first organization was effected, and first meetings held in the house of Michael Shinnebarger...first members were Michael Shinnebarger and wife, Michael Culler, Jacob Koogle, Adam Wininger and wife, Gerhart Sheets...John Ernsberger, Henry Smith, the Messrs. Keifers...."[68] Michael donated the land for the church and school and his son-in-law (Shuh) was first minister of Mt. Zion. The Shanabarger home was also used as a stockade for the settlers one winter during an indian uprising. (Shanabargers marry into Culler, Koogle, Keifers, Ernsberger families.) The earliest Shanabarger buried in the cemetery is thought to be Christina Shanabarger Koogle in 1824 and her brother George in 1827.

Michael David Shuh was the first minister of Mt. Zion Church and baptized the first infant there in 1819. This is the current Mt. Zion Lutheran Church and cemetery in Lucas. (Unfortunately, many records lost in a fire 1948.) "Michael Schuh arrived, took charge of this organization (Mt. Zion), and assisted materially in strengthening it. It was during his pastorate that the first church in the township was erected near the spot where Mount Zion Church now stands. It was a log church and was erected in 1818, on a fine elevation overlooking the valley of the Black Fork."[69] Rev. Shuh married Elizabeth Shenneberger (Shanabarger), daughter of Georg Michael and Mary Ann Long Shanabarger, in 1821.

James Sherman Shinabarger and Elizabeth Murdock were married in 1825 by David Shuh. Pastor Shuh also married Mary Catherine Shinabarger and Frederick Deal in 1824. It is almost certain that Mt. Zion was the Shinabarger families' home church.

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[67] 1) Will Abstracts, Estates and Guardianship: Wayne County, Ohio 1812-1851 By Richard Smith. Wayne Co. Public Library. 2) Wills of Wayne County, Ohio 1816-1851, p. 11 - Volume 2 pp. 234-265. One summary cites John Shinnebarger's Will and "Mentioned are Jacob, son; James Hoff, son-in-law." I do not see this in the actual Will. The date of 29 January 1837 is sometimes seen as a date of death; however, John's Will was signed 29 Aug 1836, presented 10th of March and estate probated 29 March 1837, Wooster, Ohio.

[68] "History of Richland County, Ohio," A. A. Graham & Co., 1807-1880. Pg 542.

[69] Ibid

1840 – Mehetable does not appear to be in the home of any of her children in Ashland county but may be in the home of Sylvester Murdock in Wayne Co. IN where there is an unknown female 60-69.

1849 - Mehetable died 2 Nov 1849 and is buried in the Attica Venice Township Joint Cemetery in Attica, Seneca Co., OH. She was 74. It is unknown why Mehetable was in Attica and if other relatives lived in the area.

In 1850, her son Alva lives in Ashland Co. Her daughter Elizabeth and her husband James Shinabarger, and James Huff and Sibble are in Ashland Co., not to leave for Indiana before 1862.

In 1833 Mehetable's son Sylvester Crofoot Murdock married Mary Wright in Wayne County, Indiana. He is living in Wayne, Wayne Co. IN for the 1840 and 1850 census.[70] In the 1840 Federal Census, Sylvester and Mary have 5 children and a female 60-69 in the home. This could be his mother. Mehetable's daughter Mary is also living in Wayne Co. IN by 1850. By 1870 Sylvester moved to Kosciusko County where his sister Elizabeth and Shinabarger live. Could Mehetable have been in transit? A problem with this theory is the location is not on a route between Mohican Twp. and Wayne Co. IN. However, it would be on a route leading from Mohican Twp. to Kosciusko Co. IN.

Joseph is thought to have left his farm in Wayne Co. in 1849 and appeared in Porter Co., Indiana by 1850. Could Mehetable have been traveling to Indiana with her step-son Joseph and died in transit? Whoever buried Mehetable in Attica, the person was aware of her name and the name of her husband - "wife of John Shinabarger" is carved on her marker.

The children of John Shinabarger:

- Jacob Shinabarger - born ca 1794 VA. Married Hannah HELLER daughter of John Heller in Wayne Co. OH
- Susanna Shinabarger - born 1795 VA. Married Abraham BLUE in 1816, Wayne Co.
- John H. Shinabarger Jr. - born 1 April 1799 VA. Married Eleanor BLACHLY daughter of William Blachly in 1822 in Wayne Co. OH
- James Sherman Shinabarger - born 24 August 1801 VA. Married Elizabeth MURDOCK in Wayne Co. OH
- Mary Shinabarger - born ca 1805. Married Frederick DEAL in 1824, Richland Co. OH
- Joseph C. Shinabarger - born 2 April 1808 OH. Married Mary PARR in 1831, Wayne Co.
- Nancy Shinabarger - born May 1810 OH. Married Michael TREACE in 1832, Wayne Co.
- Rebecca Shinabarger - born 2 Jan. 1811 OH. Married William PAXTON in 1828, Wayne Co.

Chapter Three will begin to follow the children of John Shinabarger as they move their families west into new territories seeking new opportunities.

[70] Wayne Twp. Wayne County Indiana is around Spring Grove, Richmond IN. Sylvester's sister Mary is also in Wayne Co. by 1850.

JOHN SHINABARGER
Chronology Timeline

Date	Event
March 1764	James Beal Bunyard, paternal ancestor, transported to America aboard *Tryal.* Indentured servitude.
1764	John Shinabarger, maternal ancestor, born in VA. Indentured servitude?
1775-1783	Revolutionary War
1789	Creation of the Northwest Territories (OH, IN, IL, MI, WI, MN)
ca 1793	John probably marries in VA
ca 1794	Son Jacob is born in VA
1794	Battle of Fallen Timbers and General Wayne's defeat of Ohio natives
1800	U.S. Capital moved from Philadelphia to Washington D.C.
1802	Shinabarger family move into Pennsylvania
1 March 1803	Ohio becomes 17th state of the union; end of Northwest Territory
1805	Shinabarger family move to Mt. Vernon, Knox Co. Ohio
1 Jan 1808	Original Knox County formed
Feb 1808	Stark County was carved out east of Knox
1 Mar 1808	Richland and Wayne counties carved from Stark and Knox
2 Apr 1808	Son Joseph born in Ohio
By early 1810	Shinabarger family move into Mohican Township, Ashland Co, OH
1812-1814	War of 1812 with Britain
1813	Richland Co. carved from Wayne Co.
1820	John marries Mehetable Crofoot Murdock
By 1836	Son John Jr. has moved to Porter Co. Indiana
29 Aug 1836	John Sr. executes his Last Will and Testament
7 Mar 1837	John Shinabarger dies; Will probated 29 Mar
1846	Ashland Co. carved from Wayne Co. Creates one-mile strip
2 Nov 1849	Mehetable Shinabarger dies in Attica, Seneca Co. OH
1848-1849	Son Joseph departs OH for Porter Co. IN
1861-1862	Son James interviewed about father for Knapp's History of Ashland Co.

GENERAL RESOURCES

History of the Pioneer and Modern Times of Ashland County, Ohio by H.S. Knapp, 1863.

Online references to H.S. Knapp's Ashland County, Ohio

Fairfax Land Grant online web page

The Pa. German Society Magazine, Vol. 3, 1892, page 229.

"Early Ohio Tax Records" Compiled by Esther Weygandt Powell, 1971.

Wayne County Office of County Recorder, Land Deeds. Wooster, OH.

Wills of Wayne County, Ohio 1816-1851, Page 11 - Volume 2 p 234-265. A summary of info lists John Shinnebarger's Will and "Mentioned are Jacob, son; James Hoff, son-in-law." I do not see this in John's actual Will.

Federal Census records

Dozen S's Newsletter. Editor: Marjorie Carb - Historian: Vera Bunyard. Jan 1968- Summer 1972

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